The Special Subjects the Legislature Has Been Specially Called to Consider Set Forth—The Lobby Must Work Openly or Go.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 23.— When the special session of the Missouri general assembly was called to order at noon to-day the following message was presented from the gov-

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I have felt it my duty to convene the general assembly in extraordinary session, to consider several questions of high

I ask the general assembly to enact a law governing elections held for the election of public officials in cities having a population of 100,000 and over. The desire for a better law, applicable to such cities, is so universal, and the necessity for it so generally conceded by right-thinking people, that I feel as if I need do little more than submit the subject for your consideration; there is certainly no occasion for an elaborate discussion of it. The resfor an elaborate discussion of it. The residents of St. Louis and Kansas City are impressed with the belief, which, unhappily, is justified by experience, that gross frauds in election held under the existing law have been and can be committed. Even when this law is administered by the most honest and painstaking of-ficials, it is practically impossible to prevent fraudulent registration and voting on a com-paratively large scale. The number of frauds, and the facility with which they may be committed, can, of course, be greatly augmented by the connivance of dishonest officials; but as I have said, it is extremely difficult, if no practically impossible, to so administer the present law as to prevent a large number of fraudulent registrations, and, in consequence, a large number of fraudulent votes. There is no doubt of the truth of this state-

ment. The necessity for a better law is, therefore, self-evident. The ballot-box should be guarded with the utmost vigilance against crime, and be protected, as far as possible, from every description of fraud. Election ma-chinery should be constructed with the sole object of securing a fair and hon-est election. No patriotic citizen, no honest man, can object to that. Every qualified elector has a right to cast one vote, to be fully protected in the exercise of that right, and to have his ballot honestly counted. The public will, fairly expressed at the polls, should be promptly and implicitly obeyed. To the extent that these plain and familiar truths are departed from, the public right and safety are invaded and our institutions of government imperiled. In myopinion any man who contests the accuracy of this view, or who acts on a contrary principle, is the slave of partisan passion, or is absolutely dishonest. Those party bosses who seek to control party politics for personal ends, and who stand ready, when there is need, to unite even opposing forces by covert co-operation for mutual gain, are the worst enem elections. So far as they can they will put ob-stacles in the way of legislation and of successful administration, and this often with much adroitness, and with much protesting and plausible pretense of fair play. No man who really ments the title of "boss" desires fair election, for a fair election diminishes his

Party advantage should not be sought in the enactment or administration of election laws. There can be no party advantage in theeffilaws. Any law which, by its terms, affords one individual or party an advantage over another. ly prevent fraud, is, perhaps, impossible, but a law can be enacted which will make fraudulent practices exceedingly difficult and hazardous and thus minimize the evil. If the gentlemen of the two houses will come to the consideration of this subject, not in a spirit of narrow partisanship, but with the sole desire of adwancing the public weal, remembering that whatever their politics they are all Mis-sourians, and should be interested in the honor of the state, there will be no serious difficulty in reaching a satisfactory result. I express the hope that wise counsel will prevail, and that a law designed wholly to promote the public good may be speedily agreed to.

I ask the general assembly to enact a law defining the relations between railroad corpora-tions and their employes, and also to define and fix the legal liability between such corpora-tions and their employes for injuries suffered by one employe as the result of the culpable negligence of another employe while engaged in the service of the same corporation. Nearly sixty years ago two servants of an English butcher were riding on a wagon, used by their master in his business, and by reason of some defect in the wagon or some negligent act of one of the servants, or partly from both causes, the other servant was injured. Suit for dam-age was instituted by the injured man against Lord Abinger, in the court of exchequer, that the master was not liable to one servant for injuries received as the result of the negligence of another servant engaged in the same common service, unless the master was himself guilty of negligence in employing or retaining the servant whose negligence caused the in jury. From this case sprang the doctrine of the master's exemption from liability for injuries received by one of his servants by reason of the negligence of a fellow servant. Upon this precedent other cases were decided until the rule laid down by

cases were decided until the rule laid down by Lord Abinger has come to be generally accepted as the doctrine of the common law.

This rule of the common law, as administered by the courts, is sweeping in its application. Very few exceptions to the rule have been admitted. It has been broadened in its application until it covers all classes of servants without regard to the nature of their emants, without regard to the nature of their em-ployment. Whether this rule, as applied to the servants of a master engaged in the simple and purely private business of a butcher is and purely private business of a butcher is just, it is needless now to argue. But the difference in condition and in the character, purpose and scope of the employment of the servants of an English butcher and those of a great semi-public railway corporation, is so marked and clear as in my mind to separate them and place them on a different footing. How can any just com-parison be made between two servants of a butcher, fumiliar with each other by daily asn, acquainted with the simple metho and harmless means employed in the conduct of a business almost wholly free from danger, and in the prosecution of which they are ordi-narily in contact and in the presence of each other; and the servants of a great railroad corporation, numbering thousands poration. numbering thousands, scattered hundreds of miles, employed in widely different classes of labor, having no direct connection, and in the main unacquainted with
each other, and all, or nearly all, engaged in a
work of peculiar hazard? Can any just comparison be made in the condition, responsibility or the nature of the employment between
two butcher boys driving a wagon leaded
with tallow along a public street, and
railway engineer and conductor in
control of a train of cars, loaded
with human beings and flying with the speed
of the wind along a railroad track? The differance is so complete and emphatic as to make
comparison absurd. And ought there to be no
difference in the nature and measure of responsibility of such masters as these to their respective servants? ferent classes of labor, having no direct con-

spective servants?

Let me suppose a case: A passenger train starts out of St. Louis at night, encountering a storm so black that the fire-eye of the locomotive seems only to make the darkness visible, and dashes away over hills, slong winding valleys, around obscure curves, at a speed of 40 miles an hour, with the engineer at his post, his hand upon the throttle and his eyes watching for any signal of danger, when suddenly there is a jar, a lurch, a crash, and the engineer is buried in the ruin. As incompetent, negligent or vicious switchman has failed to do his duty. By reason of the carelessness, negligence or indifference of this switchman, employed to perform certain duties, the engineer is crushed or

their duty. Should they be denied all right of redress against an employer who takes a man in his service so incompetent or negligent as to precipitate such disaster? It will not do to say that the employer was unaware of the habits or inefficiency of the switchman or dispatcher. It should be his duty to keep himself informed. Passengers injured in such wrecks would have a cause of action. Why should it not be equally the duty of the master to protect its employes in such cases as I have stated?

Disasters of the kind described have ocarred. It would not be difficult to multiply stances similar in nature, if not in detail. ch cases illustrate the unreasonable in-stice of the harsh rule of the common law, and demonstrate the necessity of some ma-terial modification of it. The force of this ne-cessity has been recognized both in England

In England, where the doctrine of exempting the master was first announced, it has been greatly mitigated by the statuary enactment, and in its application to servants operating railway trains almost wholly abrogated.

A number of the American states have en-tirely changed the rule of the common law, in fair consideration of the subject. so far as it applies to the employes of railroad corporations. Section 2002 of the Iowa code provides that—

"Every corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any per-son, including employes of such corporation, in consequence of the neglect of agents, or by any ployes of the corporation, and in consequence agement of the engineers or other emof the willful wrongs, whether of com or omission, of such agents, engineers or other employes, when such wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway on or about which they shall be employed. And no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding."

'Laws of similar import, and more or less comprehensive, in the different stat's, have

been enacted in Georgia, Wisconsin, Kansas, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana Wyoming and others. In Mississippi the new and better doctrine was incorporated in the constitution adopted in 1890. The 193d section of that instrument provides that "Every employe of any railroad corporation shall have the same right and remedies for any injuries suffered by him from the act or omission of said corporation or its employes as are allowed by law to other persons not employes," etc.

When the necessity of a more humane and enlightened rule—one more in harmony with the altered conditions of our later civilization being so generally recognized, both in our own country and abroad, why should Missouri stand obstinate in the path of progress, and cling stubbornly to an ancient precedent which is fast coming under the ban of universal disapproval? Why should not Missourl enact a law for the proper protection of roads of this state? Why should Missouri postpone to the very last, much less deny, any modification of a rule, unjust in itself, which never had legislative sanctio... but exists purely as the creation of judicial precedent, and which stands almost universally condemned by

I venture to assert that there are not ten men in a thousand who would conscientiously deny that a right of action should exist in such cases as I have above described. Why then do we persist in perpetuating a rule of law which shuts the door of the courtroom in the face of men who have suffered in juries for which, in all good conscience and fairness, as a matter of wise public policy and simple justice, they should have redress?

I will not say, for I do not believe, that there is no man honestly and conscientiously op-posed on principle to a measure of the kind in question. It would be difficult to propose any important measure of legislation or public policy which would be free from criticism or opposition from all quarters; and there are some men, often very good men, so constituted tion. But this I say, without fear of serious contradiction, that a statute of the character proposed could be easily enacted if the tre mendous influences of the railroad corporations

Is there one to doubt that such a law would find a place on the statute books if that opposition did not exist? And why do the corporations oppose it? Only because it would result in increasing to some extent their own pecuniary liabilities. I know of no other reason for their opposition But exemption from pecuni-ary liability in this behalf is in itself the denial of a right to others which should not be denied. Considerations of that character can not justify the maintenance of a rule of law which, if not wrong in its inception, has been so widened in the scope of its application that manifest injustice is now frequently done un-der its operation. I would not do the least injustice to railroad corporations. But they should do justice themselves: they should not seek an advantage, nor strive to avoid just responsibilities. Especially should they not resort to vicious or improper means to perpetuate an advantage that ought not exist at all. In view of the premises, I confidently appeal to the general assembly to enact a just and liberal measure of legislation on this subject, while at the same time I urge the necessity of exercising every possible care in its preparation, so as to prevent any abuse of its

I may be pardoned for diverting at this juncture to a contention put forth since my proclamation convening the general assembly to the effect that while the governor may submit any given subject of legislation at a special session. he can only do so in general terms and can not, in anywise, limit the extent to which the general assembly may go when it comes to deal with that subject. From that premises it is contended that when the legislature is called for the purpose of defining by law the relations and liabilities which should exist between railroad corporations and their employes, that call authorizes the law-making power, under the constitution, to take jurisdiction of the whole field of the fellow-servant legislation and to embrace in their enactments all other classes of employers and employes. The language of the constitution is as fol-

when convened in extra session by the governor, to act upon subjects other than those specially designated in the proclamation by which the session is called, or recommended by special message to its consideration by the governor after it shall have been convened." The subject "specially designated" in the proclamation is to define the relations between railroad corporations and their employes, and to fix the legal liability of such corporations for an injury done to one employe by the neg-ligence of another employe. Railroads are emi-public corporations, engaged in semito peculiar and extraordinary dangers in the prosecution of a service in which the public, in one sense, is as much concerned as are the corporate masters in another sense. I am unable to perceive any possible similarity or logical connection between such corporations and a private corporation or individual engaged in mining or manufacturing or other purely private pursuits. But however that may be, I still submit, with due respect, that the language of the constitution is so simple, concise and plain that it can not be misunderstood, and that any effort to construe it can only re-

One of the subjects "specially designated" in the proclamation is "to make an appropriation for the expenses of this extra session of the general assembly. Does this authorize the general assembly to take possession of the whole fleid of appropriations? Would the lim-ited authority conferred by the call to appropriate money to pay the expenses of this sesnot believe that the contention referred to is especially solicitous to embrace every master and servant? Other employers are not knock-ing for admission or clamoring to be taken in. Other servants, although willing to share in the benefits of such a law, have, through their industrial organizations, expressed an un-willingness to interfere in the consideration and passage of the measure specially submit-

Who, then, are the ardent advocates of open ing the door to all employments? So far as I have observed, this contention has proceeded from railroad circles. At all events, whatever else may incline to favor a "general law," the agents and lawyers of the railroads are the special advocates of that policy. But how does the inclusion that policy. But how does the inclusion of other servants and masters in a bill or law benefit the railroad corporations? What practical difference does it make to them? Do railroad attorneys make this contention as philanthropists in the interest of humanity, or in the hope that by enlisting a multitude of opposing interests they will be the better able to defea all legislation? Is not this movement merely an exploit for recruits? But some have said that to confine the operation of a so-called fellow-servants' bill to railroad corporations and their employes is class legislation. Might

meetanies, laudiords, etc., or the law providing that no property shall be exempt from execution for wages due a house servant or common laborer? Are not the statutes replete with so-called "class legislation?" Why should there be any especial sensitiveness on that subject at this particular juncture?

Railroads, as I have said. are semipublic corporations. In this respect they are different from almost all other corporations. They are clothed by law with peculiar and extraordinary powers, rights and privileges and deal daily with the people of the state. There are strong reasons, founded in public policy, aside from any abstract question right, why the servants of such corporations should receive the recognition they ask. These reasons have influenced legislative thought i England and in many American states, where laws of this kind specially applicable to rail-way employes have been enacted. In my opinproposed legislation are wholly untenable. So firmly am I of this opinion, that I am unwilling to believe that a Missouri general assembly will refuse to pass a liberal law on the

III. I ask the general assembly to enact a law to sustain, and, if possible, to suppress the practice of lobbying, which has grown into an alarming evil at the capital. It has come to pass that certain railroads maintain an organized lobby at the state capital during the essions of the general assembly. This practice has prevailed for a number of years. It is maintained ostensibly for the purpose of "pro-tecting" the interests of railroads against the assaults of the people's representatives.

In the prosecution of this service the lobby

agents of these corporations have assume that every measure which looks to the regulation or control of railroads, or by which they are affected, is an "attack" upon them. This is an insult to the people of the state, for it assumes that they are viciously disposed, and that they are incapable of administering, or unwilling to adminster, public affairs in the spirit of right, honor and justice, and that it is cessary for the railroads to resort to extraordinary agencies to protect themselves against the hostility of the very sovereignty which

created them.

Because the people of the state do now and them deem it wise and provident to enact some law to prevent abuses, and for the better government of such corporations, they are regarded as enemies, and every proposato enact such a law is resented as a declaration of war. And so to "protect" themselves against the people who created and support them, the corporations organize a band of crafty "diplomats," a coterie of skillful manipulators in the art of lobbying, and maintain them at the capital of the state. These corporate agents employed to influence public officials, have grown in numbers and audacity until they have become a positive nursance, a menace and a disgrace to the state. Not only do they interfere in legislation which refers exclusively to railroads, but they do not hesitate to thrust themselves officiously into important measures which relate wholly to other subjects. The bad and long-continued example of the railroad lobby has become infectious. Others have

growth and continuance of which they are hiefly responsible. I protest that they should not persist in a practice that brings only reproach upon the state. The people are not nostile to railroads, but quite the contrary. Whatever prejudice may exist is chiefly the result of injudicious policies adopted and persisted in by the roads themselves. Railroads are necessary to the well-being of the state They are great enterprises, requiring large investments of capital, and in the successfu operation of which the highest intelligence and the most exacting attention are demanded Any causeless prejudice against them is stupid and contemptible; any unreasonable hostility

toward them would be the height of folly. If railroads will simply attend to their legitimate business and do right, I have the utmost confidence in the belief that they would have nothing to fear. It seems clear to me that the interests of these great corporations can be best promoted by methods that tend to elevate, not to lower, the standard of public administration. They ought to be the very last to introduce practices that exercise a corrupting or demoralizing in-fluence on public affairs. But in any event, the arrogance of the lobby should be restrained by putting some severe check upon its constant impertinent interference in legislation. The right of any citizen to be heard in proper way before a committee of the legis

lature, or before any executive officer or body s one that can not and ought not to be denied A fair and intelligent presentation of the views of those interests at stake, so far from being forbidden, should be invited. But a band of lobbyists, organized and maintained as a permanent institution, to hang about public offices and the halls of legislation, with the sole object of interfering with public affairs, and with authority to us any means, however, questionable, to promote their ends, is altogether another thing. That kind of thing is wrong, wholly and irretrievably wrong. The evil of professional lobbying has invaded other states as well as Missouri and scandals of the most disgraceful character have frequently occurred.

to lessen, and if possible to suppress, the evil, has been very generally recognized. Particularly have the old commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia, representing the besk types of the Puritan and the cavaller, struck blow at this vice which Missouri rould do well to imitate. It is unnecessary that I should say more at this time. The subject does not require further elaboration, for the evil to which I direct attention is so patent, so glaring, so pronounce and has been so generally observed and commented upon that nothing I could say could make plainer or more imperative the necessit; of devising some adequate means of ridding the state of its debasing influence. To these several subjects I have the honor to invite the careful and considerate attention of the general assembly, and since two of them have been already considered at great length and exhaustively discussed, both in committe and in the house and senate. I indulge in the hope that you may be able to reach an agreement without serious difficulty or much delay

The necessity of exercising public authority

# JAPAN'S AMBITION

Is to Advance in the l'ath of Progress and Develop Her Industries. PARIS, April 24.-The Journal Des Debats publishes a report of an interview with Mr. Sone Arasuke, Japanese minister to France, upon the results of the China-Japanese war. The minister declared that European trade would be unable to withstand the competition of Japan. This, however, he said. sion authorize an appropriation to construct a was purely a pecuniary question, public building or for any other purpose? I do and could be modified in accordance with the adoption by European countries of a bimetallic standard or the retention of the existing standard. Japan, he said, does not project any conquests. Her one ambition is to advance in the path of progress and develop the trade and industries of the country she has recently acquired. The fears of Spain that Japan will encroach upon the Phillipine islands, the minister said, are groundless. Japan is perfectly satisfied with the posses-

# A CONFERENCE

To be Held in London Within the Year on

sion of Formosa.

Colonial Affairs. MANCHESTER, April 24.—The Guardian says that a conference will probably be held in London some time within the year 1895 with a view of putting into effect several proposals based on the report submitted by the earl of Jersey of his observations at the Ottawa inter-colonial conference. The idea of the conference is strongly favored by Lord be hailed as a benefactor of the human and the cows must not be allowed too and their employes is class legislation. Might not the same thing be said with equal force concerning the laws enacted in the interest of minefs? of the law for factory inspection? of the law giving preferred liens to

THE CODLING MOTH.

Morton Tells Fruit Growers How to Destroy It. The apple trade of the United States with foreign countries has always been profitable. The demand for apples grown in the United States has always been in excess of the supply. Great Britain, alone, during the nine months ending September, 1894, paid the or-chards of the United States \$3,500,000. The greatest enemy to our export apple is the codling moth. But the entire crop can be made wormless if the orchardists of the United States will use the following recipe:

"Use Paris green at the rate of ound to 150 gallons of water. Weigh out sufficient poison for the capacity of the tank used, and make it into a thin paint with a small quantity of water and add powdered or quick lime equal to the weight of poison used, mixing thoroughly. The lime takes up the free arsenic and removes the danger of scalding. Strain the mixture into the spray tank, taking care to pulverize and wash all the poison through the strainer. During the operation of praying see that the liquid is agitated with sufficient frequency to prevent

the settling of the poison. "The prime essential in spraying is to break up the liquid into a fine mist, so as to coat every leaf and part of the plant as lightly as is consistent with thoroughness. This should not require more than from 3 to 7 gallons for a comparatively large fruit tree."

Let the first spraying follow within week after the falling of the blossoms of either apple or pear, and follow this with a second treatment just before the fruit turns down on the stem, or when it is from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter. The first spraying reaches the eggs laid by the moth in the flower end of the fruit shortly after the falling of the blossoms, and the second the later eggs laid by belated moths. Do not spray trees when in bloom, and if a washing rain immediately follows treatment, repeat the application.

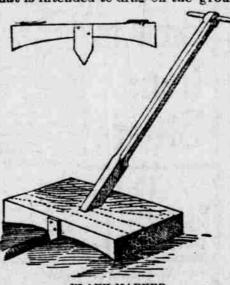
Knapsack sprayers suitable for applying the insecticide can now be obtained at reasonable prices at all agricultural implement stores. - Secretary Morton.

pounds only used \$22 worth of food to make 179 pounds of butter. Another cow weighing considerably over half a ton used \$27.22 of food to make 199 pounds of butter. And another 800pound cow made from \$23.24 worth of food 188 pounds of butter. The two large cows yielded butter at a cost of 15.2 cents and 13.5 cents per pound respectively, while the little cows yielded butter at a cost of 12.58 cents and 12.4 cents per pound. But some one says these little cows are good for nothing for beef when we have got through making butter. This is true; and it is also true that we don't buy a sewing machine or a mowing machine with the view of what they will bring at last at half a cent a pound as old iron. We overlook this and buy them for the work they will do, and demand that it shall be done in the quickest and most satisfactory manner. Don't buy a cow for the beef she will make five or ten years from now.-Hollister Sage, in Country Gentleman.

# USEFUL GARDEN TOOL

Almost Indispensable When Planting Very Small Seeds.

For planters of small gardens I will describe a homemade tool which I find very serviceable in planting small seeds, such as radish, onion, etc. Take a plank six or eight inches wide and one foot long. Hollow out the side that is intended to drag on the ground



and nail a small sharp stick to it, which is intended to open a small furrow for the seeds. Attach a handle about five feet long to the top edge of the board and pull it straight ahead over freshly-plowed ground and you will have a nice, smooth ridge, with a small furrow on top to receive the seeds. To cover the seeds remove the small stick and drag the concern over the ridge again.-L. L. Roberts, ir Farm and Fireside.

# FRESH DAIRY DOTS.

SKIMMILE can be fed profitably to the oig, calf or cow. SKIMMILK is excellent for animals,

partly because it is easily digestible. THE temperature of the cream should be watched all through the churning. especially in hot weather. A WELL-KNOWN dairyman says that

the richer the cream the lower the temperature needed for churning. CREAM, says Mr. Gurler, should althick cream.

there will be a loss of fat, for in some way it gets the cream in a condition in which it will not give up all its fat --Farmers' Voice

# The Mission of the Bicycle.

The bicycle seems likely to prove the race.—Jesse Macy, Chair of Political much at the beginning of the past

### MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

An English Writer Advocates Patient Animals and Kind Treatment. The following plan of management detailed by an English writer is generally good. Most of us, however, will not agree with his advice to change milkers. He says: Good practical management soon finds out the cows that are good milkers and too soon we hear of the cows that are tough to milk. You may mark them down as bad milking animals. I quite believe in the plan of having each cow's milk weighed, but the want of sufficient and intelligent milkers is an obstacle. The milking should be done as quickly as possible, care being taken to annoy the cow as little as can be helped. Careless and slow milking soon spoil the best of cows and put them difficult to milk for others. It is a good plan to change the milkers at every milking, as it accustoms the cow to different milkers. The cows should be managed quietly and spoken to gently. From calves they should be so treated that they will have nothing to fear from their attendants. Halt of the nervous cows one sees have had the life frightened out of them by bad asage. Where cows are abused by badtempered milkers, and where, as I have seen, a good cow's tail broken at giant might in his time astraddled it, the rump by a blow from a byre stool, we need not be surprised if some cows are nervous and quick when they see a

## CHEAP FEED CHEST.

and kindly treatment.

alarmed and running, as when for in-

stance they break out of the field, it

why I advocate quiet-tempered cows

How to Convert a Sugar Barrel Into Very Useful Article. Sugar barrels are much larger than the ordinary flour barrels, and because of the fact that sugar is a heavy com-

lobby has become infectious. Others have fallen under its pernicious influence, until now the agents of more than one special interest are kept at the capital to "protect" their employes against the representatives of the people. About the streets and hotels they are ubiquitous; they swarm in the corridors of the capital its treets and hotels they are ubiquitous; they swarm in the corridors of the capital to "protect" their employes against the representatives of the people. About the streets and hotels they are ubiquitous; they swarm in the corridors of the capital to representatives of the people. About the streets and hotels they are ubiquitous; they swarm in the corridors of the capital to "protect" their employes against the representatives of the people. About the streets and hotels that is paper will be pleased to the fact that sugar is a heavy commodity—the barrels hold about three hundred pounds—are more substantially made. The accompanying illustration shows one of these barrels converted into a very convenient and useful feed chest for stable use. Such a barrels in the verted into a very convenient and useful feed chest for stable use. Such a barrel is also handy in the pounds—are more substantially made. The accompanying illustration shows one of these abrels converted into a very convenient and useful feed chest for stable use. Such a barrels constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure was significant in more than testing the breeds. A great point was made in favor of small cows, so frequently one was significant in more than testing the breeds. A great point was made in favor of small cows, so frequently one was significant in more than testing the part of the fact that sugar is a heavy commodity—the barrels condition—that there is at least one detailed about three hundred pounds—are more substantially made. The accompanying illustration shows one of these barrels condition as the fact that sugar is a heavy commodity—the barrels hold a



INEXPENSIVE FEED CHEST.

a change which is always gratefully appreciated by them. These receptacles keep the feeds free from dust and dirt, and vermin cannot easily effect an entrance save by gnawing through.-American Agriculturist.

It is proper to lath and plaster the whole house in a cold climate, but this might be overlooked if those keeping fowls did not freeze them with ventilating appliances. It is useless to attempt to keep the hens comfortable and the house warm, and at the same time make openings to allow the warmth to escape by attempting to afford ventilation. The use of tarred paper on the outside of the poultry louse is a cheap and effectual method of keeping the cold out, and it is better to use it on the outside than the inside. as it is liable to condense moisture if used on the inside. The wood absorbs necticut Farmer.

the second is practice. The common sense comes in when you consider that its nature is to look up for its food supply, and if you touch the top of its head ST. JACOBS OIL is the Perfect CURE for or nose, you must expect its tendency will be to follow up that direction to find what it is after. Don't think a calf a day or two old can have a great amount of experience, so don't expect You must do that for it. When your patience begins to waver just ask yourself how much more you knew when

# The Care of Fruit Trees.

When the trees bloom and the fruit is first formed, the grower can easily form an opinion in regard to picking off a portion, should the tree show indications of being well laden. It is better to pick off the fruit not desired while it is very small, so as to tax the vitality of the tree as little as possible. It will enable the tree to grow larger and better fruit by thinning out should there be appearance of heavy bearing. and thus avoid propping the limbs later on. Spraying should begin as ways be strained through a wire strain- early as the season permits, and it er into the churn. This breaks up any should be done as often as the opportunity presents for so doing.

### The Value of Old Hay. Old hay answers an excellent purpose

even when the cows have an abun of green food on the pasture. It is highly relished by them, and they should have a full ration of it at night. During the season when cows are first most effective agency for bringing turned on grass they should have salt about an improved system of roads in and should any of them have the scour America. It should, therefore, for that keep them in the barnyard and feet keep them in the barnyard and feed

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

Scenery in the Behring Sen. "Sailing southeasterly along the polar bear-St. Matthew's island, in the Behring sea," said a navigator of those waters, "one is impressed by the mingling of the grotesque and the terrible in the character of the scenery. The northwest point of the island is split up into a collection of large rocks of most fantastic shapes. Houses, spires, cathedrals and figures of men and beasts are some of the forms assumed by these volcanic fragments, which, rising about the white seething foam of the sea that breaks against their base, give a weird aspect to the grim and desolate region. One rock resembling a large saddle suggested to me the thought that some antediluvian and, perhaps, fished for reptilians over the beetling cliffs which it sur-

are nervous and quick when they see a stranger. Cows being driven by vicious dogs also makes them scared, and I make it a practice not to allow a dog near cows. I have seen some dogs that could be allowed tog gather the cows, but only in rare instances, and that where the cows have been reared to it. One quick cow in a herd may do a lot of harm by startling others. When one cow starts the alarm generally the whole crowd follow. Everyone who pays close attention to the milk yield will find that when cows have been alarmed and running, as when for inmounts."-N. Y. Sun. learns to dissociate the idea of color from the object itself when a yellow diminishes the yield of milk. This is pansy, a red rose, or a blue violet is presented after a drill with different colored flowers of the same kind. A red rose and a yellow rose are quickly recognized and differentiated, and the quality of color is accentuated when a red rose and a yellow pansy are brought to the child's attention.

# \$100 Reward, \$100.

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